

## THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 21.

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

June 19, 1888.

To the Republican Electors of the United States: In accordance with the instructions of the national convention of the Republican party, held at Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1888, at 10 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Republican electors in the several states, and voters without regard to past political affiliation, difference of opinion as to the American principle of a protective tariff for the defense and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor who would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury in conformity with this principle, who are opposed to the attempt now more openly avowed than ever before to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands, who favor a system of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self respect, who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country who have rendered and are rendering such valuable service, and who are desirous of continuing and justly rewarding the rapidly growing territories, which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of states; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot, and a fair count, the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the states, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.

Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each representative at large two delegates, and each congressional district one delegate, and the District of Columbia two delegates.

The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular state conventions, called in not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of congress is made in said districts. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of delegates in congress is made in said territories. The delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular state conventions, called in not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. The congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of congress is made in said districts. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of delegates in congress is made in said territories.

All notices of conventions must be filed with the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contests which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing of such notices and statements with the national committee.

W. H. BAKER, Secretary.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1887.

The Democratic majority in congress is without a head. It usually lacks a head.

A New Yorker says he wants a republican national ticket whose tail is as strong and worthy as the head, and he therefore nominates Roscoe Conkling and Jeremiah M. Rusk.

The Chicago Tribune begins to show signs of weakening on its position regarding the tariff question as it effects Mr. Blaine. It kicked itself out of the republican party, and now it is waiting for some one to kick it back.

There is a scarcity of white labor in the south. That is because a white laborer in the south has no social position which the "upper crust" is bound to respect. There is no more free social life down there than there is an honest election.

After all the crowing which the democratic papers have done since the free trade message was sent to congress, the signs in that body indicate, and the voice from the south indicates, that the message will be something worse than an elephant on their hands. It will not be as useful a campaign document as they supposed.

Writing recently about the present discontent among the working people of the world, Mr. Ruskin said: "There is no remedy against this age of concealing selfishness, until it and all the thoughts of this generation are swept away—as all sin and folly must be—in our ultimate ruin. Live strongly and kindly; thinking of the cause of the poor always—all victory is in theirs."

Governor Rusk has supporters for the presidency in all parts of the country. A Washington letter to the Oshkosh Northwestern contains the following paragraph: In discussing presidential possibilities with various gentlemen in the republican party, men who know the natural and artificial leaders of men, it is surprising to find so many of them from all parts of the country naming Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin. The name of the governor is not suggested to them by your correspondent, but almost invariably when the matter is discussed, as it often is, the gentlemen conclude their statement of views in that manner. It is significant of the fact that "Our Jerry" is cutting a big swath in public opinion.

W. H. Benson, of Philadelphia, announces that he is about to found a socialist church, the members of which will believe in a God and a hereafter. All members will be requested to take the following oath: I hereby solemnly swear, that I will not rob, cheat, strike, tell lies about, communicate disease to, or injure in any way, a fellow member of this church. I also swear that I will drink distilled and fermented liquors with great care and moderation. I also swear that I will not lend money to, nor borrow money from a member of this church, except as a regular business transaction. I also swear that, as far as I am able, I will keep my body, clothes and dwelling

in a clean and healthy condition. I also swear that I will give to this church every year, one per cent of my income, provided said one per cent is not more than fifty dollars.

The Vicksburg Herald, the leading democratic paper of that city, strikes the keynote of the coming campaign in this fashion:

No negro, no matter whether he claims to be a democrat or not, should be permitted to take part in the south the parties are divided on race lines. If some negroes are permitted to stand in the ranks of the democratic party, it will be long before some shrewd scoundrel, by the aid of negroes, will control it or corrupt it. Let it be continued as a white organization, and if concessions are to be made to the negroes, let them be made to them alone, and not to white leaders of negroes.

This is in accord with the democratic spirit which has ruled in southern elections for several years; and if Republicans are waving the bloody shirt, it will be seen from what has passed in previous campaigns in the south, and what the democratic press of the south promises in the campaign to come, that there is no hope of an honest vote in the solid south.

The last presidential campaign was a disgrace to both sides, and we sincerely trust that the methods employed will not be repeated. They cannot possibly injure Mr. Cleveland, nor could the repetition of the scandal against Mr. Blaine effect his political chances. So let us hope that the campaign next year will be fought on high grounds; let it be a campaign of principle not personalism. It will be better for both sides.

Atlanta Constitution.

This is pretty good advice, but it will not be heeded by the democratic campaigners. The democratic leaders are not in their natural element unless they are throwing mud at their opponents. The party has not carried any principle into a campaign since the slaveholder's rebellion was inaugurated, and therefore its campaigns have been those of personalism. It would be a good thing for the country if the coming presidential contest could be carried on in some business fashion, with the mud machines of both parties spiked. The scandals once started against Mr. Cleveland did not prevent his getting the vote of the democratic party and even the magwumps; and the Mulligan letters did not drive a single county from Mr. Blaine. There is nothing so unprofitable in a campaign and nothing more disgraceful, than attacks against personal character.

The anniversary of the Prophet Mahomet's birthday was recently celebrated at Constantinople in a striking manner, affording evidence as to the bent of the sultan's mind and his desire to assimilate Ottoman social usages to those of other countries more advanced in civilization.

After attending the usual services at the mosque all the high officials present and visitors were requested to proceed to the palace, where large saloons had been decked out with flowers, rare fruit, confectionery and delicacies in a profuse and sumptuous style, and the guests, over 400 in number, were invited to regale themselves. The aspect of the room was charming and Christmas trees only were wanting to give a complete picture of the christian festival. The chamberlains then called upon the company to appear in the presence of his majesty, and the folding-door being thrown open, the sultan was seen. His majesty greeted his guests in the most affable way, and made a political speech, wherein, after recalling the glories of Mahomet and announcing his intention that the yearly Moslem festival should be henceforth kept with the same solemnity and rejoicing, he pointedly alluded to the cause of satisfaction for the empire and the world at large furnished by the reign of general peace, which his government was making every effort to preserve for the welfare and prosperity of all nations. This if the first time since the foundation of the dynasty that a sultan has made a speech in public.

There is no doubt that Mr. Lamar will be confirmed as associate justice of the supreme court, although he is regarded by many democrats as well as by republicans generally, unfit for the position. The Chicago Times, a partisan democratic paper, which, as a rule, supports Mr. Cleveland's nominations, has this to say in regard to the secretary of the interior:

Mr. Lamar is one of the men who gain in sudden unobtrusive way, a reputation for wisdom and intellectual greatness of which nobody can discover the foundation. It is he who is the legal profession, he has gained any reputation by the practice of it. He has never displayed any good qualities of statesmanship. He never has shown any fitness for a judge. But, it is said that he is a philosopher, a great thinker, etc. In the southern part of the republic, this appears to be a generally accepted opinion; but that Mr. Lamar ever has done to merit the reputation of a philosopher, or a man of more than average intellect, probably no person living can state. His administration of the interior department has not vindicated the wisdom of his appointment, and there is more ground for a suspicion that his retirement from the government was well up among the motives for his nomination for the supreme bench.

But aside from the objections to Mr. Lamar which the Times has given, it is a serious question whether he should be confirmed as associate justice of the supreme court. A traitor to his country, a man who lacks Jefferson in Davis as a selfish patriot, and who honors him for the treason he committed, never should go on the supreme bench of the United States. It is a dangerous thing to put a man of that spirit in such an exalted position.

Turkish baths magnificently relieve worst colds.

Leave your orders under the First National Bank for cash, the cheapest fuel in the city.

J. H. GATZERT.

### UTAH'S ADMISSION.

The Question Causes a Warm Debate in the Senate.

TILT BETWEEN EDMUNDS AND CALL.

Opposition in the House to the Introduction of Foreign Contract Labor—The Administration Tariff Bill—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Davis yesterday reported the bill to grant pensions of \$2,000 to the widows of General John A. Logan and General Frank P. Blair. Senator Barry objected to immediate consideration of the bill, and Senator Gorman of the latter bill.

Senator Teller, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa, and the calendar.

Senator Morgan, as a member of that committee expressed his dissent to the reporting of the bill. He concurred in the views expressed by the President to his veto to this same bill.

Senator Edmunds asked that the Postal Telegraph bill introduced by him be taken from the table and referred to the Post-Office Committee; the bill was so referred.

The bill on the same subject introduced by Senator Culberson.

Senator Call called up in the Senate his resolution to print the memorial of the Utah constitutional convention in the Record and asked that it be adopted.

Senator Edmunds proffered that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Territories, which now had jurisdiction of the subject.

Senator Hisecker presented a memorial of H. D. Lyman, vice-president of the American Safety Company of New York, praying for the ratification of the proposed extradition treaty with Great Britain, which was signed in London June 25, 1881, extending extradition in cases of embezzlement, etc.

Accompanying the memorial was an exhibit giving a partial list of embezzlers of persons who had fled to Canada.

The officers, it says, were almost all committed since the proposed convention was signed and most of them within the last year.

The exhibit gives a list of thirty-three embezzlers and the amount of money stolen, the largest embezzlement noted is that of Bartholomew, the insurance man of Hartford, for \$1,000,000, and the embezzlements foot up the sum of \$3,840,070.

Senator Call argued that it was due to a community of 200,000 people to have its views fully presented. He understood that less than 3 per cent of these people were guilty of practices on the assumption of which the largest embezzlement noted is that of Bartholomew, the insurance man of Hartford, for \$1,000,000, and the embezzlements foot up the sum of \$3,840,070.

Senator Edmunds said he certainly had not questioned the sincerity of the Senator from Florida, for he (Call) had stood behind this polyanthropic legislation every time that he had any interest to advance or any wholesome legislation to render. He could give the Senator the proof of being absolutely sincere in making the bill, by the body of persons through thick and thin, and he expected that the Senator would continue to do so; and if, in process of time, the objection of the United States against extradition should be changed so that the person might be a Senator from two States, he had no doubt that the Senator from Florida would be the first Senator whom the Mormon hierarchy would select. He (Edmunds) could produce and ask to have printed in the Record other statements showing the utter insincerity and fraud of the performance, and that it was a mere trick to get out from under the hands of Congress and from under the laws of the United States. Everybody understood that and he (Edmunds) was not going to vote for spending money in order to print in the Record that sort of thing.

Senator Call said that the Senator from Vermont was not more sincere than correct in this statement. He had said that he had stood behind the Mormon hierarchy, he stood behind human rights when the Senator, with exquisite cruelty, sought to punish innocent women and children by legislation which he regarded as unconstitutional, unfriendly and inhuman. The Senator had never heard him advocate corrupt judicial tribunals or packed juries, or the prostration of the courts of justice, or the destruction of the rights of citizens. He (Call) had never expressed an opinion as to how he should vote on the admission of Utah. That was a question for the future, and he (Edmunds) was not going to vote for spending money in order to print in the Record that sort of thing.

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